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The RUG PRIMER



THE UPHOLSTERER
Nineteen Hundred *and* Four

Oriental Rugs by Countries

PERSIA—(*Persian*).

RUSSIA { Caucasus (*Caucasian*).
 { Transcaspian.

TURKEY { Anatolia (*Anatolian*).
 { Mesopotamia.
 { Armenia.
 (*Turkish*)

CHINA { *Mongolian*.
 { Turkestan { *Kashgar*.
 { (*Turkoman*) { *Yarkand*.
 (*Chinese*)

INDIA.

BELUCHISTAN—*Belouche*.

AFGHANISTAN—*Afghan*.

JAPAN—(*Japanese*).

(*See map at end of Primer.*)

ORIENTAL RUGS



GEOGRAPHY furnishes a fairly satisfactory basis for an accurate and comprehensive classification of Oriental rugs—and by geography we mean the geography of to-day, and not the geography of a century ago—which is still affected by so many who pretend to be Oriental experts.

The pile of Oriental rugs consists of rows of knots separately tied to the warp threads and held in place by the filling threads.

The pile is almost invariably of loosely-spun wool—in certain exceptional types of camel's hair or goat's hair. The web (warp and filling) of most Turkish, Caucasian and Transcaspian rugs is of wool. In Persian rugs the web, particularly of the finest modern weaves, is often entirely of cotton.

AFGHAN RUGS are woven not in Afghanistan, as might be expected, but mostly by nomadic tribes of Bokhara. They are coarser in weave and heavier than Bokhara rugs and darker in shade. They come in medium sizes, and at both ends is a selvage either plain red or striped with blue lines.

AGRA—A city in India (q. v.), 110 miles southeast of Delhi and 841 miles by rail northwest of Calcutta, with a population of 188,300. The public buildings and the monuments are magnificent, the most famous being the Taj Mahal (q. v.). Agra rugs have no especial design character, as they are largely made from designs furnished by New York or London, and consequently they appear not only in reproductions of antique Indian, Persian and Turkish rugs, but in modern variations of old designs and in any colors desired.

AHMEDABAD—A city in India (q. v.), 290 miles north of Bombay, with a population of 180,700.

AKHISSAR (AXAR)—A city in Turkey 100 miles northeast of Smyrna (see map). Formerly most AKHISSAR RUGS had a mohair pile, but now the product is similar to that of Oushak (q. v.).

ALLAHABAD—(See India).

AMRITSAR—A city in India (q. v.), 36 miles from Lahore the capital of the Punjab, with a population of 162,548. AMRITSAR RUGS are firm in texture, and have fast colors. The best are called Pushmina, from the kind of wool of which they are made.

ANATOLIA—Anatolia is another name for Asia Minor, the part of Asiatic Turkey west of a line drawn from Trebizond to Aleppo (see map). ANATOLIAN might not incorrectly be used to describe any rug

woven in Asia Minor. As a matter of fact, ANATOLIANS usually come from the provinces of Angora and Konieh, and are small pieces with mohair pile. The term is also used for job lots, the origin of which is obscure or a matter of indifference. (See also Kurdish Anatolians.)

ANATOLIAN KIS KELIM—Many young women in Anatolia weave as a betrothal gift to their husbands a kis kelim or “bridal tapestry.” These kelims vary from 3 x 4 to 7 x 15 feet, the larger being in two pieces sewed together. (See Kelim.)

ANGORA—A city, capital of the Anatolian province of Angora that is noted for the fine quality of wool produced.

ANTIQUÉ RUGS—Rugs over fifty years old may properly be called antiques. If in good condition they bring prices out of the reach of the ordinary trade. Practically all of the best antiques are in museums or private collections. Many of the large rugs now sold as antiques are modern examples that have been “aged.”

ASKHABAD—A city in Russian Central Asia on the Transcaspian Railway (see map), 343 miles east of Krasnovodsk. It owes its chief importance to the fact that a carriage road 170 miles long connects it with Meshed (q. v.). TEKKE RUGS (q. v.) are shipped from Askhabad.

ARDEBIL—A famous Persian rug, now in the South Kensington Museum, London. It was discovered in Ardebil, a Persian town on the west shore of the Caspian Sea, in the Province of Azerbaijan. According to the inscription woven upon it, the rug was woven by "Maksoud, the Slave of the Holy Place, of Kashan," in 1535. Size, thirty-four feet by seventeen feet six inches, containing 32,500,000 hand tied knots. Price paid by the museum, \$12,500. It was woven at Kasham (q. v.).

ARMENIA—The northeast corner of Turkey in Asia—the territory bounded on the west by Anatolia (q. v.), on the north by Russia, on the east by Persia, on the south by Mesopotamia (q. v.). The area is one and one-half times that of New York State, the population one-third as much. In the wider sense it *also embraces the southern part of Transcaucasia* (acquired by Russia from Persia in 1828 and from Turkey in 1878) *and the northwest corner of Persia*. Southern Armenia is also called Kurdistan (q. v.). The principal city of Turkish Armenia is Erzerum, and the highest point (17,000 feet) in Armenia is Mount Ararat (where some of the pious believe they can still see the remains of Noah's Ark), situated where the frontiers of Russia, Persia and Turkey meet.

Most of the Armenians belong to the Armenian Church (the first national Christian church, founded in 312 A. D.), with a patriarch at Constantinople, who

is nominally under the *Catholikos*, residing in Russian Armenia, and appointed by the Russian Government.

The Kurds of Armenia are employed by the Sultan as police, and have been charged by the Christian world generally with responsibility for the Armenian massacres of 1895 and 1896.

The rugs woven in Turkish Armenia belong some to the Caucasian (q. v.) type, some to the Kurdish (q. v.) type.

BAGDAD—A city in Mesopotamia (q. v.) on the Tigris, four days by steamer from the Persian Gulf and 220 miles southwest of Kermanshah in Persia (see map). It has a population of 150,000, and the long-awaited arrival of the German railway that is to connect it via Konieh with Constantinople will greatly increase its importance. Bagdad's ancient fame is celebrated in "The Arabian Nights." Until the Suez Canal was opened the commerce from India to Europe passed through it. It is still a market for the products of Western Persia. In the year ending June 30, 1903, the value of the rugs declared for export to the United States was \$149,086. The few rugs woven in the vicinity are of the Kurdish (q. v.) type.

BAGDAD PORTIÈRES or BAGDADS—(See Jejims).

BAKU—Baku is a port on the Caspian, in the heart of the Russian petroleum district. Many Caucasian rugs are shipped from here. (See Caucasus.)

BAKSHAISH RUGS—(See Herez).

BELUCHISTAN—The country bounded by Persia on the west, Afghanistan on the north and India on the east. The government of the larger part of Beluchistan is administered by native chiefs subject to the Khan of Kelat, who is advised by a British political agent, representing the Governor-General of India. The districts of Quetta and Bolan in the northeast are administered by British officials; the territory east of Quetta is now treated as part of British India. The area of Beluchistan is two and two-thirds that of New York State. The population 800,000, which is about one-ninth as much. Almost all of Beluchistan is mountain or desert, and inland transportation is by camel.

BELOUCHE RUGS—Rugs woven in Beluchistan are called Belouches, after the tribes that inhabit it and the adjacent part of Persia. These rugs come mostly in small sizes, and a large part of the field usually has a pile of camel's hair.

BERGAMO—A city in Turkey, forty miles north of Smyrna (see map). Its magnificence in Roman days is attested by history and by extensive ruins.

BERGAMO RUGS—are made entirely of wool, with high pile; broad, red side selvages; long, braided fringes; and medallion in a well-covered field. The

predominating colors are red, green and yellow. They come in small and medium sizes, mostly square.

BIBIKABAD—A village in Persia, not far from Hamadan (q. v.), weaving rugs of a similar type.

BIJAPORE—(See India).

BIJAR—A town in western Persia (see map), in the province of Kurdistan. Bijar rugs woven by Kurdish tribes resemble Sarakhs rugs (q. v.), and like them are often called Lules (q. v.). They are too thick and heavy to be rolled, and both warp and filling are of wool.

BOKHARA—A city in Russia, on the Transcaspian Railway (q. v.), 700 miles by rail east of Krasnovodsk. It is the capital of the Khanate of Bokhara, a principality dependent on and merged into the Russian Empire since 1868. The Khanate has an area about three times that of New York State and a population less than half. Agriculture and grazing are principal occupations.

BOKHARA RUGS—are widely known and easily recognized. The field has horizontal rows of octagonal figures separated by smaller diamond-shaped figures, and in color is a rich red with blue and white predominating in the figures. Bokharas come in small and medium sizes and are renowned for close texture, superior wool, excellent dye and phenomenal durability.

Formerly Bokhara was used as a general term to designate all rugs from the district now traversed by the Transcaspian Railway—Tekke, Sarik, Afghan, Khiva, Yomud—and the names Tekke Bokhara, Khiva Bokhara, Yomud Bokhara, are still commonly employed. The price of all these rugs advanced sharply toward the end of the year 1903.

BURUJIRD—A village in Persia, south of Hamadan (q. v.), weaving rugs of similar type.

BUSHIRE—A city 120 miles west of Shiraz. It is the chief port on the Persian gulf and the chief emporium of British and Indian trade with southern Persia.

CAMEL'S HAIR—is used undyed in the pile of Hamadan, Belouche and other Oriental rugs.

CASHMERE RUGS—(See Soumak).

CAUCASUS—An isthmus in Russia, connecting Europe and Asia, bounded on the east by the Caspian Sea and on the west by the Black Sea. (See map.) The Caucasus Mountains, 750 miles long, and loftier than the Alps, cross it from northwest to southeast, separating Northern Caucasia from Transcaucasia. The capital and principal rug market is Tiflis (q. v.).

Transcaucasia can be reached from European Russia via the Black Sea to Batum; by rail via Petrovsk to Baku along the coast of the Caspian; and by car-

riage over the magnificent military road that is the quickest way from Europe to Tiflis. A railway 621 miles long connects Batum with Baku via Tiflis (see map). Away from the railway, pack horses are still the only means of transporting freight.

Nowhere else in the world is there such a confusion of races and languages, the number of dialects being estimated at sixty-eight. A majority of the people belong to the Russian Church, while Mohammedans are many.

The area of the Caucasus is three and one-half times that of New York State, and the population in 1897 was 9,248,695—one-fourth more than that of New York State and about the same as that of Persia, which has eight times the area.

The Russians first entered the Caucasus in 1770, and by 1800 had acquired practically all of Northern Caucasia. In 1801, after the death of George XIII, they annexed the principality of Georgia in Transcaucasia. Later cessions from Turkey and Persia increased this area.

In 1813, having conquered Persia in a two years' war, instigated by France, they acquired Daghestan, Shirvan, Baku, and the right of navigation on the Caspian Sea. In 1828, as the result of another war with Persia, they acquired the bulk of Persian Armenia. In 1878, as the result of a successful war with Turkey, they acquired the most important part of Turkish Armenia. (See Armenia.)

CAUCASIAN RUGS—The weavers of Caucasian rugs have a passion for the straight line and for mosaic effects, which puts Caucasian rugs in a class by themselves. The colors, too, are distinctive—blue, red, ivory, yellow, green—and usually combined in exquisite harmony. For most Colonial and Georgian rooms Caucasian rugs are superlatively the best, and they also enter better than any other into unperiodic schemes of decoration where furniture and woodwork are in natural, light finish and in simple lines. Both warp and filling are of wool, except in most Shirvans and most Kabistans.

To the student of design Caucasian rugs are particularly interesting, because they illustrate the highest development of the extreme conventionalization of primitive design. Primitive peoples easily and naturally interpret nature forms in simple but characteristic straight-line figures, and it is always reserved for the art of civilization to express itself in the curves and flowing lines of nature. Caucasian designs have remained true to the first inspiration, though elaborating themselves into the most complicated and delicate patterns.

CHICHI—The name of a nomadic tribe in Daghestan (q. v.). CHICHI RUGS are small, closely woven and square in shape, and the field is covered with diamonds, rosettes, cones or fretwork. The colors are darker and the weave looser than that of other Daghestans.

CHINESE RUGS—Few Chinese rugs come to this country, except from Samarkand (q. v.), now in Russian territory. The designs of Chinese rugs are characteristic and interesting—a fretwork background carrying circles, octagons, bats, butterflies, dragons, etc. The colorings are superb, yellow predominating. Chinese rugs are sold under the names Mongolian, Pekin, Tientsin, Khotan, Yarkand and Kashgar—the last three being cities in Chinese Turkestan. (See Turkestan.)

CONE—The figure that, on Cashmere shawls, has been known in this country and England for more than a century as the *cone* pattern, because apparently representing the cone of a pine tree, now gets a new name from everyone who writes about Oriental rugs, and is variously called *palm*, *pear*, *river loop*, *loop*, *crown jewel* or *flame* pattern. From the point of view of comparative design, the probabilities are all in favor of the *cone* origin, and the historical evidence for this derivation is at least equal to that supporting the other theories. (See also Mir and Serebend.)

CONSTANTINOPLE—The capital and largest city of Turkey and the world's principal market for Oriental rugs. In the year ending June 30, 1903, the value of the rugs declared for export to the United States from Constantinople was \$2,671,296; from Batum, \$83,383; from Bagdad, \$149,086; from Aleppo,

\$1,201 ; from Alexandretta, \$994 ; from Harput, \$778 ; Mersine, \$3,040 ; Smyrna, \$109,433.

The population of Constantinople, with suburbs, is 1,100,000, and it is connected by steamship with Syria, Arabia, Persia, the ports on the Black and the Ægean Seas, and the important ports of Europe ; and by rail with all parts of Europe, and with the Anatolian cities of Angora, Konieh and Smyrna (see map). The city has four horse-car lines and one underground cable road. It is renowned for its magnificent situation on the Golden Horn, and for the architectural beauty of its 379 mosques. Agia Sofia (Santa Sophia), built by Justinian, 532-537 A. D., is the most famous. The beautiful mosaics on the inner walls are now covered with inscriptions from the Koran.

When Mohammed II, in 1453, converted this Christian temple into a mosque he added four minarets and replaced the golden Cross on the dome with the Crescent.

In A. D. 330 Constantine the Great, who made Christianity the religion of the Roman Empire, removed his capital from Rome to Byzantium, renaming the latter city Constantinople in honor of himself. For a thousand years it was the centre of the world's civilization and the capital of the Roman Empire (that we call Byzantine to distinguish it from the Roman Empire before Constantine), and when it fell to the Turks in 1453, a large part of its inhabitants fled to Italy and Western Europe, taking with them the arts

and sciences to inspire Renaissance and Reformation in lands already quickened by the Crusades.

DAGHESTAN—A district in Russia, on the Caspian Sea, north of Baku (see map). The Caucasus Mountains isolate it from the country to the south, leaving only a narrow passage for the railway along the coast to Baku. Daghestan, Derbend, Kabistan and Chichi (q. v.) rugs are woven here. The designs are geometrical to a degree—stars, squares, hexagons, tile and trellis effects—and exquisitely balanced. Red, blue, green and yellow are the predominating colors, and for Colonial rooms they are peculiarly suitable. They come mostly in small sizes.

DELHI—(See India).

DEMIRJI—A city in Turkey northeast of Oushak (see map). The rugs are of the Ghiordes type, but, being more closely woven, bring rather better prices.

DERBEND—A city of Daghestan (q. v.), on the Caspian Sea and on the Baku-Petrovsk railway. Derbend was captured by the Russians in 1722, returned to Persia in 1723, and formally annexed by Russia in 1813. The population in 1897 was 14,800. The rug-weavers here are Tartar by race, and the rugs are thicker and coarser than other Daghestans, that in pattern they resemble. The colors are also bolder. The warp is of wool and goat's hair, and the filling is of wool.

ELLORE—(See India).

ENILE—One of the better types of rugs woven in Oushak (q. v.).

FANTASIA—An art or fancy rug, *fantasia* being used in the Orient to describe a magnificent object or act. Etymologically the word is equivalent to the English *fancy*.

FERAGHAN—Feraghan is a district in Persia, near Sultanabad. The web of Feraghan rugs is entirely of cotton. One end is finished with a short fringe, the other with a narrow white selvage. The edges are finished round and overcast with black yarn. The predominating colors are dark blue and soft red, with green occasionally introduced; and rosettes and long leaves make up much of the design. The weave is comparatively coarse and the surface soft to the touch.

FISH PATTERN—(See Herati).

GANJA—Under Persian rule, the city ninety miles southeast of Tiflis, that is now called Elisabethpol, was Ganja. (See Guenje Rugs.)

GHIORDES—A city in Turkey fifty miles northeast of Smyrna, near Akhissar (see map). The natives claim that it is the ancient Gordium, from which was named the Gordian knot that Alexander the Great cut. Ghiordes was for centuries famous for the high artistic designs, wonderful colorings and exquisite

weaves of its rugs, particularly prayer rugs, and among the most precious pieces in European museums are GHIORDES ANTIQUES. Between them and the modern Ghiordes rugs there is no resemblance. The modern examples are woven in all designs, all colorings, and coarse weaves, and with a cotton filling. They come mostly in large sizes. (See Smyrna.)

GOREVAN—A village in the district of Herez (q. v.).

GUENJE RUGS—take their name from the city of Ganja (q. v.), where they are marketed. Some of these rugs resemble Kazaks in design and color, but are usually thinner and coarser and the colors are inferior. The tribes weaving them probably have Cossack blood in their veins.

GULI HINNAI—This design, named from the *henna* plant, shows rows of small yellow plants combined with rich florals.

GULISTAN—One of the better type of rugs made in Oushak (q. v.).

Haidarabad—(See India).

HAMADAN—A city in western Persia, northwest of Sultanabad. It is the ancient Ekbatana, where Esther and Mordecai were buried. Modern Hamadans come principally in small sizes; the weave is coarse, the colors not good, and they sell for less than

any other Persian rugs. They are but poor imitations of the antique Hamadans that had a cotton web and a pile mostly of camel's hair.

HERAT—is the capital of Afghanistan (see map), and was long capital of the empire founded by Tamerlane. Being on the Persian border, its principal trade is with Meshed. Herat rugs resemble those of the Persian province of Khorassan (q. v.) in almost every important particular. They come in medium sizes.

HERATI—The Herati or *fish* pattern is common in Herat rugs and also appears in Khorassans, Kurdistans, Feraghans and Sehna. It is a rosette between two curved leaves.

HEREKEUI—A town about forty miles southeast of Constantinople, where Kerman, Ghiordes (q. v.) and other rugs are imitated.

HEREZ—A mountainous district east of Tabriz, in northwestern Persia. Formerly HEREZ RUGS, though soft in color and durable, did not have a high reputation, but with the development of the art of rug-weaving in the locality, the rugs began to be marketed mostly under the name of Gorevan, Serape, Bakshaish, all of high quality. In the New York market Gorevans are comparatively numerous, Bakshaishes few. The predominating colors are red, blue and ivory, and the designs show usually a large centre medallion. The weave is less fine and close than that

of Tabriz rugs, which, in other respects, Herez rugs resemble, though the designs are usually more broadly interpreted. These rugs come almost exclusively in large sizes.

HINDOOSTAN—Another name for the peninsula of India (q. v.).

INDIA—The British Empire of India has an area half that of the United States and four times the population. It also has 25,000 miles of railway, 11,000 post-offices, 53,000 miles of telegraph line, five universities and four and one-half million pupils in public and private schools. The acquisition of this immense empire by the English, begun by Clive in the middle of the Eighteenth Century, is one of the most interesting chapters in the world's history. The weaving of rugs became important in India in the Sixteenth Century, when the Emperor Akbar imported Persian weavers, and, following the example of Persian princes, set up looms in his palace. Other dignitaries throughout India imitated him, and rugs of the highest type were woven. But the industrial development of India under English rule, and especially the introduction of rug weaving into the jails, substituted modern factory for primitive methods and, twenty-five years after the Exposition of 1851 in London, where India rugs of extraordinary merit were exhibited, the rugs of India had become a factory product. Occidental designs had been introduced, bad dyes were common, and

prison-made fabrics flooded the English market. Only \$227,923 of India rugs were declared for export to the United States from Bombay in the year ending June 30, 1903. It is only fair to say that the quality of India rugs has improved in the last ten years, and the dyes of those that come to New York City are uniformly fast. No classification of India rugs by place of production is possible or desirable, as Agra, Amritsar, Ahmedabad, Lahore, Allahabad, Delhi, Bijapore, Madras, Kashmir, Haidarabad, Jey-pore, Sindh, Ellore, Mirzapore, produce practically the same types and grades.

ISPAHAN—The former capital of Persia, of which it is the commercial heart, has "trails" radiating to all parts of the empire. It has a population of about 80,000, is 276 miles south of Teheran, the present capital, and 500 miles south of Resht, the principal Persian port on the Caspian. It is said by Persian writers to have been founded by the Jews, who were led into captivity by Nebuchadnezzar. It was captured by Tamerlane in 1392 and 70,000 of the inhabitants were massacred. In the Sixteenth Century Shah Abbas the Great made it the capital of Persia and the metropolis of the Asiatic world. Ambassadors from Europe and from the Far East thronged its Court and it had a population of over 600,000. It was devastated in 1722 by the Afghans, and not long afterward Teheran became the capital. Across the

river Zende Rud is Julfa, inhabited by Armenians, and the residence of an Armenian archbishop, who provides priests for the Armenians in India that migrated thither from Julfa.

ISPAHAN RUGS—During the reign of Shah Abbas the Great (1585-1628) rugs of wonderful design and texture, rich in floral and animal decoration of the finest Persian type, were woven at Teheran. Birds, beasts, fishes, plants, flowers and trees were combined with arabesque into patterns that are an inspiration for modern designers. It was Persian art like this that had centuries before put soul and life into Byzantine and Sicilian fabrics and had sent its influence still farther west to soften the sternness of Gothic structural lines. Reproductions of some of the simpler antiques are still woven at Ispahan, although many of the rugs from there belong to the Caucasian type—woven, apparently by the Armenians of Julfa.

JEJIMS—Portières or couch covers with designs embroidered on wide vertical stripes (sewed together) of a fabric of coarse, plain weave, like burlap. The designs are like those of the rugs of the locality where the jejims are made. They are made in large quantities at Kaisarieh (q. v.), and in this country are usually called Bagdad portières or Bagdads.

JEYPORE—(See India).

JOOSHAGAN—Jooshagan is a district in Persia,

south of Feraghan. Its rugs are marketed via the Persian Gulf and go for the most part to England. The predominating color is soft red and the warp is of wool.

KABA-KARAMAN RUGS—are small and coarse (*kaba* means coarse), but durable, rugs woven by nomadic tribes, who market their product at Karaman, a town in Turkey southeast of Konieh (see map).

KABISTAN RUGS—are woven in Kuba (q. v.). They are of closer weave and in design more like Persian rugs than other Daghestans. The filling, and sometimes the warp also, of Kabistans is often of cotton. The colorings are uniformly exquisite. Crude bird and animal figures frequently appear in the field.

KAISARIEH (the Cæsarea of the Bible)—A city 160 miles southeast of Angora (see map), in Anatolia. There is an American mission here. Kaisarieh has a population of about 72,000, and is important commercially, marketing the rugs and other products of the surrounding country. **KAISARIEH RUGS** resemble those woven at Ghiordes (q. v.). **KAISARIEH SILK RUGS** usually have a cotton web and the colors are frequently over-brilliant.

KARABAGH—A province in Russia, just across the Persian border, north of Tabriz (see map). **KARA-**

BAGH RUGS come in small sizes and, being inferior in weave and color, bring small prices.

KARADAGH RUGS—are woven by tribes in the Karadagh mountains in Persia north of Tabriz (see map). KARADAGH RUGS resemble Karabaghs (q. v.), but the designs are more Persian in type. The web of Karadagh rugs is entirely of wool.

KARAGEUZ—A district in Persia east of Hamadan (q. v.). Many runners are woven there. The rugs resemble Hamadans in texture, Kurdistans in design.

KARAMAN—(See Kaba-Karaman).

KĀSHAN—A city in Persia, population 30,000, half-way between Teheran and Ispahan. The famous Ardebil rug (q. v.) was woven here.

KASHMIR (see also Cashmere)—A province in the extreme northwest of India (q. v.) west of Tibet.

KAZAK RUGS—might be called Cossack rugs, inasmuch as Kazak and Cossack are different forms of the same word. They are woven by Cossack tribes residing in the Caucasus (q. v.) in the district of Erivan near Mount Ararat, where Russia, Persia and Turkey meet (see map). Kazak rugs have bolder figures, stronger colorings and firmer texture than other Caucasians. They come in small and medium sizes. Red, ivory, blue and green are the predominating colors. Most Kazaks are nearly square.

KELIMS—have no pile, and are, in fact, primitive tapestries. The open spaces, that result where the vertical sides of rectangular blocks of color come next each other, are often filled with a thread of contrasting color, which not only makes the fabric warmer, but also separates (or merges) adjacent color blocks in a manner agreeable to the eye. The best-known kelims bear the names Sehna, Merv, Tekke, Kurdish, Anatolian. In the Merv kelims the blocks of color, instead of dividing vertically with the warp, usually divide diagonally, so that no open spaces are left. (See also Anatolian Kis Kelim.)

KERMAN—A city and province in Persia (see map). The province is largely desert, and with an area one-third larger than New York State, has only 250,000 population. The designs of Kerman rugs are graceful plant, flower and bird designs in delicate colors. The designs are more naturalistic and less geometrical than those of any other Oriental rugs, and suggest French hand-tied rugs that they are said to have inspired three centuries ago. Kerman wool is particularly long and silky, and the rugs woven here are soft but durable. The principal rug factory in the city of Kerman is in the governor's palace, where old patterns are faithfully copied and developed. Few Kermans come to the United States; most of them go to England.

KERMAN—One of the coarser types of rugs woven at Oushak (q. v.).

KERMANSHAH—A city of one-story mud-brick houses, with 40,000 population, on the main route from Bagdad to Teheran (see map), a distance of 550 miles. It is an important centre of commerce and of pilgrimage, but no rugs are woven there.

KERMANSHAH RUGS—No rugs are woven in the city of Kermanshah (q. v.). Kermanshah is simply a trade term used to designate particularly soft and fine rugs woven at Tabriz or Sultanabad. The filling is of wool, the warp sometimes of wool, sometimes of cotton. In the designs medallion effects predominate, while the colors are delicate pastel effects in pink, green, blue and ivory.

KHIVA—A principality (khanate) subject to Russia since 1873. It has an area about half that of New York State. Agriculture and grazing are the chief occupations of the inhabitants, who are partly nomadic. The largest city is Khiva, the capital. **KHIVA RUGS** resemble Bokharas.

KHORASSAN—The province that comprises the northeastern quarter of Persia (see map). Rugs are shipped from this province under the names Khorassan, Meshed, Herat (q. v.). There is an excellent carriage road 170 miles long from Meshed to Askhabad, on the Transcaspian Railway (q. v.); consequently, the foreign trade of Khorassan is almost entirely with or via Russia. **KHORASSAN RUGS** are more loosely

woven than Mesheds or Herats; most have a plain field, red, blue, white or of camel's hair, with centre and corner medallions and a multiplicity of borders. The sizes are medium and large.

KHOTAN—(See Chinese rugs).

KIRSHEHR—A town in Turkey southeast of Angora (see map) that weaves a superior quality of rugs of the general Oushak type. (See Oushak.)

KIS KELIM—(See Kelim and also Anatolian Kis Kelim).

KONIEH—A city in Turkey, capital of the province of Konieh, connected by rail with Smyrna and with Constantinople. In recent years, particularly since the arrival of the railway, rug weaving has become an important industry here. The modern KONIEHS are thick and large and resemble the Oushak and Ghiordes rugs. They are made entirely of wool.

KUBA—A village and district in southeastern Daghestan (q. v.). Kabistan rugs (q. v.) are woven here.

KULAH—A city in Turkey west of Oushak (see map). ANTIQUE KULAHS resemble the famous antique rugs of Ghiordes (q. v.). The modern Kulahs also resemble the modern Ghiordes rugs. KULAH MOHAIRS, as the name implies, have a pile of mohair.

KURDISH ANATOLIANS—are small rugs woven

by the Kurdish tribes living in the Taurus Mountains, south of Konieh (see map). They are made entirely of wool, have a long, uneven pile, bold designs and good colors.

KURDISH RUGS—(should be distinguished from Kurdistan rugs) are woven by Kurdish nomadic tribes who market the product at Mosul (q. v.). The texture is coarse and heavy and the colors rich and bright; the web is of coarse wool.

KURDISTAN—A province in western Persia. The mountain pastures are unusually fertile and the wool is soft and lustrous. The web of **KURDISTAN RUGS** is entirely of wool. The colors are deep red and blue, with occasional yellow and green.

KUTAHIA—A city in Turkey, sixty miles north of Oushak (q. v.) and weaving rugs of a similar character.

LADIK—The ancient Laodicea, a village northeast of Konieh (see map). **LADIK RUGS** resemble Bergamo rugs (q. v.).

LAHORE—(See India).

LESGHIAN—The name of a nomadic tribe in Shirvan (q. v.). **LESGHIAN RUGS** are coarser and heavier than Chichis (q. v.) and come in small sizes only. Though they are usually crooked, the colorings are often good.

LULE—The word means a “pearl,” and is often applied to Sarakhs and Bijar rugs (q. v.). It is a slang term and there is no reason for its retention in a rug vocabulary.

MADRAS—(See India).

MALGARAN—has no proper place in a rug vocabulary.

MELEZ—(See Milassa).

MESHED—A city in Persia, capital of the province of Khorassan, that owes its chief fame to the fact that it contains the tomb of Imam Riza, son of Ali, founder of the Shiites, the smaller of the two principal sects into which Mohammedans are divided—the Sunnis being the other. The tomb, that is one of the most magnificent buildings in the Orient, is visited annually by more than 100,000 pilgrims. Meshed was the home of Harun-al-Rashid, and Omar Khayyam lived near here.

MESHED RUGS—are the finest woven in **Khorassan**. The weave is very close; the cone design is common, as are also large medallions, like those of Kermanshah rugs. The colors, like those of Kermanshah rugs, are light shades of pink, blue and ivory. The web is of cotton, and the edges are overcast with wool. The fringe is short on both ends, the pile is long, and the rugs are mostly in large sizes.

MESOPOTAMIA—comprises the Turkish provinces of Mosul (q. v.), Bagdad (q. v.) and Busra, in the valleys of (see map) the Tigris and the Euphrates rivers. It has an area twice that of New York State and a population only one-fifth as large. Yet it was once the most prosperous, populous and civilized portion of the earth's surface. Most of the inhabitants are Arabs, with a few Kurds in Mosul.

MILASSA—A town in Turkey, on the coast, about 100 miles south of Smyrna (see map). The predominating tone of MILASSA (or Melez) RUGS is old gold. They are made entirely of wool and in both prayer and queer, striped patterns.

MINA KHANI—This design, named from Mina Khan, an ancient Persian ruler, shows red, yellow and red-blue florals, and green vines, on a blue ground.

MIR—The village in the district of Sarawan where rumor says the Mir, or Mir Serebend, design originated. Almost all Serebend Rugs (q. v.) are woven in the design that is also used by Khorassan, Mosul, Kurdish and other weavers (see Cone). Serebend rugs are sometimes sold under the name MIR RUGS or MIR SEREBEND RUGS.

MIRZAPORE—(See India).

MOHAIR RUGS are those having a mohair pile—that is to say, a pile made of goat hair. Mohair rugs are silky to the eye but harsh to the touch.

MONGOLIAN—(See Chinese Rugs).

MOSUL—A city in Mesopotamia (q. v.), on the Tigris, 220 miles northwest of Bagdad (see map). Kurdish (q. v.) tribes market many of these rugs here. MOSUL RUGS have a web of wool and corded edges overcast with dark yarn. At the end is a narrow selvage with red and blue stripes. The texture is medium fine, with wool and dyes of the best. The colors are dark and rich, and camel's hair is often used. Feraghan and Serebend designs are generally copied, but there are also distinctive geometrical patterns.

OUSHAK—A city in Turkey, about 100 miles by rail east of Smyrna (see map). It has a population of over 100,000, and is the most important rug-weaving centre in Turkey. Large, thick rugs are woven here, and the industry is under European control. The rugs come in several qualities, Kerman, Yaprak, Sparta, Gulistan, Enile, etc., some in Persian and others in Turkish designs.

PEKIN—(See Chinese Rugs).

PERSIA—Twenty-five hundred years ago, under Cyrus the Great, Persia was the most powerful empire in the world, extending west to the Ægean, east to the Indus, and including both Transcaucasia (see Caucasus) and Transcaspia (see Transcaspian Railway). To-day Persia (see map) is merely a buffer State between Russia and the British Empire, with Russian

influence predominant in the north and British influence predominant in the south. With an area thirteen times that of New York State, Persia's population is only one-third more.

Accurate information about Persia is difficult to obtain. The little that is given in generally used books of reference is a generation behind the facts, though a generation ahead of the maps that are supposed to illustrate the text.

Persia is not a pleasant country for Europeans to reside in. Transportation is primitive. The only railway is a six-mile, narrow-gauge affair, running out of Teheran to a pilgrim resort. The only carriage roads are one from Resht, on the Caspian Sea, southeast 200 miles to Teheran, and thence to Kum, 96 miles south, and another from Askhabad in Russia, on the Transcaspian Railway, southeast 170 miles to Meshed. Post roads, maintained by the government, lead from Teheran to Meshed; via Tabriz to Julfa on the Russian border and to Erzerum in Turkey; via Hamadan to Bagdad in Turkey; via Ispahan and Shiraz to the port of Bushire on the Persian Gulf; via Ispahan, Yezd and Kerman to the port of Bundar Abbas. On these post roads (which are merely trails) at intervals of twenty or twenty-five miles are stations where horses can be hired for about three cents a mile. If you depart from the post roads you must organize a caravan of your own strong enough to defend itself from brigands.

The only river in Persia navigable for even small steamers is the Karun, running north from the head of the Persian Gulf to Ahwaz.

Persia has 4,500 miles of telegraph, 95 telegraph offices, and 84 post-offices, with postal service three times a week to Europe via Resht and Baku, or via Tabriz and Tiflis.

The principal exports of Persia are rugs, wool, cotton, tobacco, gums and opium, and it is a significant fact that half of the foreign commerce is with Russia and one-fourth with the British. These two countries have consular representatives in all the principal cities. The United States has a vice-consul at Teheran, but his duties are light. The principal countries of the world have Ministers at Teheran. Including the Belgians in charge of the customs, there are not more than 1,000 Europeans resident in Persia.

PRAYER RUGS—The prayer rug is distinguished by the design which, instead of being evenly balanced, points toward one end of the rug. The commonest design is an arch, representing the door of a mosque, and upon the rug the good Mohammedan kneels to pray, the point of the arch toward Mecca. Some of the more elaborate Persian prayer rugs have many symbols added, as a hanging incense burner, verses from the Koran, the tree of life, etc. Others have simply three small medallions, one each for the knees and one to receive the forehead of the kneeling devotee.

PUSHMINA RUGS—(See Amritsar).

SAMARKAND—The most interesting city in the world (in the opinion of Henry Norman) after Athens, Rome and Constantinople. It is in Russia, on the Transcaspian railway (see map), 934 miles east of the Caspian Sea. Alexander the Great paused here; China, long afterwards, made it a great capital; Ghengiz Khan wasted it with fire and sword in 1219; more than a century later Tamerlane (*Timur Leng*, the lame Tartar) adorned it with the “grandest monuments of Islam.” These monuments, much injured by time, still enoble the Registan, that, in Lord Curzon’s opinion, is the most magnificent square in the world.

SAMARKAND RUGS.—Chinese motifs predominate in the designs; the weave is loose and soft; the colors are blue or red with soft yellow. The warp is usually cotton, the filling cotton or wool. The rugs come in sizes up to 9x15, and for Louis XV, Chippendale and other rooms, where the Chinese feeling is at all noticeable, are eminently appropriate. (See Chinese rugs.)

SARAKHS—A frontier town in the northeastern corner of Persia. The surrounding country is inhabited by Kurdish tribes, said to have been transplanted here from the West in the Sixteenth Century. SARAKHS RUGS are thick and heavy, and both warp and filling are of wool. They resemble Bijar rugs, and like them are often called Lules (q. v.).

SARUK—Saruk, a village in the district of Feraghan, not far from Sultanabad. The rug designs are quaint, irregular medallion effects, with Kerman florals freely introduced. The web is entirely of cotton and the weave is of the finest. The colors are reds, blues and yellows, blended with delicate ivories, pinks and greens.

SEHNA—A city in western Persia, north of Kermanshah (see map), famous for rugs of distinct individuality. The web is usually of cotton, the number of knots to the inch is very large, and the pile is very closely clipped. The design is usually a diaper arrangement of the cone or of the fish pattern, sometimes with a medallion centre.

SEHNA KELIMS—are the finest kelims woven. The designs are like those of Sehna rugs.

SERAPE RUGS—(See Herez).

SEREBEND RUGS are woven just south of Feraghan (q. v.), in Persia, in the mountainous district of Sarawan, from which they take their name. The field is almost invariably filled with rows of small cones, the stems of the odd rows facing one way, of the even rows the other (see Mir). The ground is usually red, blue, or ivory; the cones blue or red. The border consists of numerous narrow and intricate stripes.

SHAH ABBAS—The Shah Abbas design, named

from the great Sixteenth Century ruler of Persia, shows red, blue and yellow florals on deep-blue ground (see Ispahan rugs).

SHEMAKHA—A city west of Baku, in the district of Shirvan (q. v.), Russia. **Soumak** (q. v.) is a modified form of the name.

SHIRAZ—Former capital of Persia, famous for rugs, flowers, mosaics and gardens. Just outside the town are the tombs of Hafiz and Saadi, Persian poets of renown. **SHIRAZ RUGS** have corded edges overcast with colored yarns and tasseled every ten or twelve inches. At both ends is a long fringe and narrow checker board selvage in red, white and blue. The web is always of wool and the nap is short. The dark-blue field shows flowers and birds and three or four white medallions down the middle.

Another common design is a succession of diagonal or perpendicular stripes of different colors, with a vine undulating through. Shiraz rugs come small and medium in oblong shapes, and occasionally in large sizes.

SHIRVAN—Shirvan is a district in Russia west of the Caspian Sea, south of Daghestan (q. v.) and separated from it by the Caucasus Mountains. Shirvan, Lesghian, Soumak and Baku rugs, and Shirvan kelims, are woven here. **SHIRVAN RUGS** are coarser and thinner than Daghestans and the colorings are less

mellow. The designs are like those of Daghestan and the sizes are mostly small. The warp is of wool and the filling is usually of cotton.

SHIRVAN KELIMS—are heavier and coarser than Sehna Kelims. The pattern consists of figured horizontal stripes ten or twelve inches wide, with narrow plain red, green or blue, stripes between. The average size is 5 x 9.

SINDH—(See India).

SIRAB—A village north of Herez (q. v.) in Persia. From it Serape rugs (q. v.) get their name.

SMYRNA RUGS—Formerly Turkish rugs were often called **SMYRNA RUGS**, because so many of them were marketed there. Now the name has been usurped by United States manufacturers of domestic rugs, and consequently dropped entirely in this country as an Oriental rug term. Smyrna is still an important market for modern Turkish rugs in carpet sizes, such as Ghiordes, Enile, Gulistan, Sparta, Demirji, etc., but has never been a centre of rug weaving.

SPARTA—(See Oushak).

SOU MAK RUGS—are flat, without pile, like kelims (q. v.), but heavier. They are named from Shemakha (q. v.), the city where they are marketed. They are woven by nomadic tribes of Shirvan (q. v.), and in the United States they are often called Cashmeres, be-

cause of their resemblance to Cashmere shawls, that, as everybody knows, come from India. Soumak rugs have long fringe at top and bottom, are made entirely of wool, and are woven like tapestry, the ends of the different colored yarns being left loose on the wrong side. The field, in red and usually well-covered with small geometrical figures, usually carries two or more blue medallions. The sizes are medium.

SULTANABAD—A city in Persia, population 25,000, 160 miles east of Kermanshah (q. v.). Like Tabriz (q. v.), it is a centre of rug-weaving under European control, and the rugs from here, which are sold under several names, are uniformly woven in excellent designs, of the best materials, and in fast colors. The value of the rugs (before exportation) exported yearly from this district is estimated by Mr. Whigham at \$375,000. The women who weave the rugs are paid five cents a day. A woman can weave about thirty-six square inches (of moderate fineness, 100 knots to the inch) in a day. That is to say, it takes her four days to weave a square foot—a wage cost of twenty cents. On this basis the wage cost of a rug ten by twelve, that sells for \$60 in London, is \$20.

SWASTIKA—A geometrical design that frequently appears in Oriental rugs, and that occurs in the ornamental designs of almost all primitive peoples.

TABRIZ—The capital of the Province of Azerbaijan

in the northwest corner of Persia, an important centre of rug weaving and of the rug trade, and on the main road connecting Central and Western Persia, with Russia on the north and Turkey on the northwest.

Here, as at Sultanabad, the European influence dominates, and consequently the dyes are uniformly of the highest quality. For a time there was too great a tendency to use European designs and Persian designs that had been Europeanized, but now it is the declared ambition to encourage the renaissance of Persian rug weaving by adhering to Persian designs, either reproduced directly from antiques or developed by Persian masters of the art.

The web of **TABRIZ RUGS** is of cotton, and the pile, while of the best wool and finest weave, is apt to be harsh to the touch. The colorings are usually light, and centre medallions are usual. These rugs come in all sizes and bring high prices, on account of their intrinsic merit.

TAJ MAHAL—The most famous mausoleum in the world. It took 20,000 men twenty-two years to build it for Shah Jehan and his favorite wife, at a cost estimated from \$9,000,000 to \$60,000,000. The mosaic work of the interior is marvelous. It is located outside the walls of Agra (q. v.) in India.

TEKKE, or TEKKE TURKOMAN, RUGS—Formerly called Bokharas, or Tekke Bokharas. These rugs are woven by the Tekke Turkoman tribes who were

crushed by General Skobelief in 1881 at Geok Tepe, thirty miles west of Askhabad. Here perished the flower of the Turkoman race. All the country along the Transcaspian Railway (q. v.), from Askhabad to Merv, is inhabited principally by Tekke Turkomans.

TEHERAN—The capital of Persia, connected by an excellent road, that Russian capital completed in 1899, with Resht, 217 miles away, on the Caspian Sea. It is surrounded by a ditch and fifty-eight bastions constructed in 1869, and has several handsome boulevards lighted by gas. There are seven miles of street cars and a steam railway six miles long to a pilgrimage tomb in the suburbs. The "Ark," or fortified palace of the Shah, contains prisons, a military school, gardens, kiosks, harem, etc. There are many magnificent private residences. The city has many mosques, a number of Mohammedan colleges, a library founded in 1850, a normal school, a military college, a polytechnic school, with European professors, where Arabic, English, French, German, engineering, telegraphy, military tactics, painting, music, etc., are taught. In Summer the United States and other embassies, together with the well-to-do natives, move to the slopes of the neighboring mountains on account of the heat. The population in Summer is 160,000, in Winter 250,000.

TIENTSIN—(See Chinese Rugs).

TIFLIS—A city in Russia on the Transcaucasian

Railway (q. v.), half-way between Batum and Baku. It is the most important rug market in the world after Constantinople. It had a population of 161,000 in 1897, and is the capital of the Caucasus (q. v.). It is the meeting place of Europe and Asia—the cross-roads of great routes north and south and east and west—the modern Babel, where a German philologist has calculated that more than seventy languages are spoken. It is a place of great importance to Russia, being the southern terminus of the military road across the Caucasus Mountains, over which all the mails come by fast coach, and which is the quickest way to Europe, although Europe can also be reached by rail and water via Batum and by all-rail via Baku.

Russia has developed her Caucasian capital, writes Henry Norman in "All the Russias," in a manner worthy of its importance—wide, paved streets lighted by electricity; large and handsome shops, street cars running in all directions, imposing public buildings, a magnificent cathedral, an elaborate opera house, an interesting museum of natural history, an excellent hotel. In short, out of a jumble of dirty, jarring Eastern races Russia has made a handsome, safe and civilized city.

But if one-half of Tiflis is like Europe, the other half is purely Oriental—steep, narrow streets, mysterious houses with shuttered windows and closed doors; merchants grouped by trades, the rug dealers in one quarter, the makers of weapons in another, etc.

And what things to buy if one has money!—and time for an Oriental bargain.

The inhabitants are mostly Armenians, Georgians and Russians, and trade is in the hands of the Armenians.

TOKMAK—A town in Turkey near Oushak (q. v.), weaving rugs of the best Oushak type.

TRANCASPIA—The territory in Russian Central Asia between the Caspian Sea on the west and Khiva and Bokhara on the east, with an area four times that of New York State and a population less than one-twentieth as large. Agriculture and grazing are the principal occupations. Askhabad (q. v.) is the capital.

TRASCASPIAN RAILWAY—A railway in Russia, running 1,261 miles from Andijan, on the Chinese frontier, to Krasnovodsk on the Caspian Sea, which is connected by steamer with the Transcaucasian Railway (q. v.) at Baku. Bokhara, Khiva, Tekke, Samarkand, Afghan and Yomud rugs are woven in the Russian territory adjacent to the railway, and hence may be conveniently grouped under the name **TRASCASPIAN**.

TRANSCAUCASIAN RAILWAY—A railway in Russia, running from Baku on the Caspian Sea (where steamers connect it with the Transcaspian Railway at Krasnovodsk) via Tiflis 621 miles to Batum on the Black Sea, which is connected by steamer with other

ports on the Black Sea and with Constantinople, as well as with the principal Mediterranean and European ports. (See map.)

TREE OF LIFE—The tree of life fills the field of many small rugs.

TURKESTAN (Russian)—comprises the four provinces bounded on the west by Khiva and Bokhara, and on the east by China. Eastern or Chinese Turkestan is the province of China east of Russian Turkestan. Rug-weaving cities of Chinese Turkestan are Yarkand, Khotan, Kashgar. The rugs resemble those that come from Samarkand (q. v.) in Russian Turkestan. Turkestan (see Turkoman) is a term also used loosely to include Transcaspia, Khiva, Bokhara, Russian Turkestan, Chinese Turkestan and the northern parts of Afghanistan and Persia.

TURKEY—(called also the Ottoman Empire) is a Mohammedan empire in Europe, Asia and Africa, ruled by Abdul Hamid. Turkey in Europe comprises about one-third of the Balkan peninsula; in Asia, Anatolia, Syria, the coast of Arabia bordering the Red Sea, Armenia, Mesopotamia; in Africa, Tripoli. The area of these divisions is twenty-three times that of New York State, the population three and one-half times as much. Egypt, formerly tributary to Turkey, is now British, having been acquired in order to control the Suez Canal and the route to India. Among

other territories the control of which has been taken from Turkey by the European Powers are Bulgaria, Bosnia, Crete and Cyprus. The Turkish Empire is a medley of races and of religions, the dominant Turks being much in the minority, and not over half of the population being Mohammedan. Other important races are the Arabs, Armenians, Kurds, Greeks, Jews, Slavs, Albanians. While education is neglected, there are public schools in most of the cities, and colleges and libraries attached to the larger mosques.

The Ottoman Empire was founded at the beginning of the Fourteenth Century by Othman (Ottoman) on the ruins of the empire of the Seljuk Turks in Anatolia. During the next century and a half it was extended into Europe, and Adrianople became its capital. In 1453 the Ottomans captured the last stronghold of the Byzantine Empire, Constantinople (q. v.).

The Ottoman Empire was at the height of its splendor in the Sixteenth Century under Solomon the Magnificent. By 1840 it had so declined that only the interference of the Quadruple Alliance prevented its downfall. In 1853, Russia attempted to overrun Turkey; the intervention of England, France and Sardinia, and the Treaty of Paris (1856), guaranteed the integrity of the Turkish Empire. After the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8, the European Powers again intervened and restrained (by the Congress of Berlin) the victorious Russians from insisting on too hard terms.

In 1897, when the Christians rose against the Mohammedans in Crete, Greece out of sympathy rashly attacked Turkey, and after a few weeks was forced to pay an indemnity of \$18,000,000. However, the Powers undertook the administration of Crete, and Prince George of Greece is their High Commissioner there. At present the influence of Germany seems to predominate with the Sultan, and an extension of the Anatolian Railway has been arranged from Konieh via Aleppo down the valley of the Euphrates to Busra and the Persian Gulf.

The rug weaving divisions of Turkey are Anatolia, Armenia, Mesopotamia (q. v.).

TURKEY RUGS—In the Eighteenth Century this was a general term for all Oriental rugs.

TURKISH LANGUAGE—is spoken over a zone 300 miles wide, extending from the Adriatic east along latitude 40° to Manchuria. The Turkish tribes that conquered Persia and in 1453 captured Constantinople and overthrew the Byzantine Empire, gradually adopted Persian words for poetry and history, Arabic words for religion and law, Greek words for the winds, currents and fish of the sea, Italian words for all that relates to sailing vessels, English words for steam vessels, French words for many terms of diplomacy. The language of the Turkoman (q. v.) tribes left behind in Central Asia has remained stationary since the Fifteenth Century, and is now called East Turkish.

While a Turk from east of the Caspian can make himself understood in Constantinople, he needs an interpreter for satisfactory conversation. (See Turkestan.) The Arabic alphabet was adopted by the Turks generally when they became Mohammedan.

TURKOMAN—Rugs from the parts of Central Asia where the Turkish language (q. v.) is spoken are sometimes grouped under the name Turkoman. This is not a desirable classification, as it crosses the boundaries of four nations—Russia, China, Afghanistan, Persia. (See Turkestan and Turkish.)

YAPRAK—The coarsest type of rug woven at Oushak (q. v.).

YARKAND—(See Chinese Rugs).

YOMUD RUGS—are like Bokharas, except in color and border. The field is rich maroon, with drab, blue and brown diamond-shaped figures. The wool and dyes are good and the sizes small and medium. The Yomud Turkomans who weave these rugs live just east of the Caspian (see map).

YURUK RUGS—are woven by certain mountain (*Yuruk* means mountaineer) shepherd tribes of Anatolia. The rugs come in small sizes, dark colorings and rude geometrical designs. The antiques are glossy and rare.

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